shelly limestone. Marine shells are frequent in some of these beds, of which the blue marl is the most extensive, attaining in the locality referred to a thickness of nearly 1000 feet. Selenite abounds in part of it; also beds of rock-salt and alabaster, extensively worked, the mines of the latter by means of regularly constructed mining galleries. The other marine tertiary districts are those of Leghorn, Poggebonzi, Sienna, and Val de Chiana. Freshwater tertiaries were noticed in two localities, forming limestones as compact and having the aspect of scaglia, but well characterized by their peculiar organic remains. Extensive post-tertiary formations of calctuff occur in the valley of the Staggia and of Elsa, and the beds are in places more than 100 feet thick. The rock called "Gabbro Rosso" by Savi, Mr. Hamilton considers as a metamorphic rock derived from the altered marls and sandstones of the secondary formation, acted on by the protrusion of igneous rocks of the serpentine class. At the junction of the Serpentine and Gabbro at Monte Catini is found copper ore (a sulphuret) extensively worked. Besides the serpentine, the quasi-trachytic rock called Selagite, and the basalts of Radicofani, are among the igneous rocks of the district. The author concludes with an account of the remarkable boracic acid works at Monte Cerboli, and of the phænomena connected with them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELIANTHEMUM GUTTATUM, MILL.

In No. 36. of the 'London Journal of Botany,' Dr. Planchon has shown that the true *H. guttatum* has not as yet been recorded as a native of Britain, the plant of Jersey and Alderney being truly it, but that of Anglesea proving to be a distinct species. I possess a specimen of the true *H. guttatum*, gathered by Miss H. Townsend at Three-castle Head near Crookhaven, in the county of Cork, one of the extreme south-western points of Ireland, and thus restore it to its place in the British flora, of which it has only just been deprived. The Anglesea plant, called *H. Breweri* by Dr. Planchon, has bracteated pedicels and obovate lower leaves, but *H. guttatum* has no bracts and oblong-lanceolate leaves. It is singular that all our botanists should have overlooked these very obvious distinctions, but probably the extreme rarity of the plants and the small and usually imperfect state of the specimens from Anglesea may somewhat account for it.—C. C. B.

ELATINE HEXANDRA AND HYDROPIPER.

I find that I have fallen into a mistake concerning the discovery of these plants in Surrey. Mr. Newnham does not claim their discovery, which I am informed is due to Mr. Walter Reeves.—C. C. B.

PEDICELLINA ECHINATA.

A zoophyte, new to Britain, the *Pedicellina echinata* of Sars, is found in considerable abundance in some localities near low-water mark at St. Andrew's.—*Proceedings of the St. Andrew's Lit. and Phil. Soc.* Nov. 1844.